WHAT THE SURVIVORS SAW AND DID.

MANY LIVES COULD HAVE BEEN SAVED-MEAGRE DETAILS OF THE DISASTER.

(BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.) HALIFAX, April 6 .- Considerable indignation is felt to-day over the mismanagement of affairs at Sambre Island Light-house. There is no life-boat there, though it is one of the most dangerous places on the coast, nor even recket apparatus. A lifeboat could have saved at least fifty passengers. Had it not been for the ship's boat in which the survivors were saved, the captain could not have been rescued from the rigging the next morning. The Government will hold an investigation of the cause of the wreck. Eleven bodies in all have been recovered. The coffins will be buried on the mainland. Three of the bodies are children, two of them

The captain says that he was confused when he made his first statement. He denies that there was any more excitement on the ship than might naturally have been expected under the circumstances, and he thinks that the crew obeyed his orders well. The ship had only made three and one-half miles an hour after 5 o'clock and was only making a mile and a half when she struck. The captain is sure that not more than an hour elapsed between the time he first saw a light and when the ship sank, which was within half an hour of striking. The ship was worth \$180,000. Divers will begin work to-mor-

EXPERIENCE OF THE SECOND BOATSWAIN. Pritz Visk, the second boatswain of the Daniel

Fritz Visk, the second boatswain of the Daniel Steinmann, said:

The weather was had on Wednesday and Thursday. I went on duty at 8 o'clock on Thursday night. It was forey and blowing heavily. Rain and snow rell at intervals. About 9 o'clock the rain held up, and it looked as though it was going to clear up. The captain had been on the bridge two days and nights. I saw the econod mate sounding at 9 o'clock. He reported thirty-five fathoms. Half or three-quarters of an hour later be threw the lead agalo, and reported twenty-six fathoms. Just then I heard the fog whistle. After the first sounding was taken I saw the captain go aloft to see if he could make out the light, When he came down he ordered the mate to throw the lead. Just as the lead was being handed in the ship struck easily. At this time the vessel was going dead slow. I was in the act o'calling the first mate ordered they soon rushed on the deek. The first mate ordered the boats to be got ready. Within fifteen minutes after the first ahoes the ship struck a second time with great force and became unmanageable. Then I rushed to the how to help struck a second time with great force and became unmanageable. Then I rushed to the how to help set out the port anchor. All the crew had been called up after the ship struck the first time and were on deck with the passengers. From the time of the first striking up to the time of throwing the anchor I had been working at the first life boat on the port side. While the anchor was running out the ship struck the first strike with time and almost namediately afterward the ve-sel went down. I rushed back to the life-hoat went down bow tirst with the ship, and as she went down I sprang out of its stern, and into the boat at the same moment. The ropes at the how had because, but not those at the aterm. The result was that the life-hoat went down bow tirst with the ship, and as she went down I sprang out of its stern, and into the loily-boat, I don't know anything about the boats on storboard side. When I was heard at Steinmann, said: STORY OF ONE OF THE PASSENGERS.

Eischen Hicolois, a passenger, from Luxemburg going to Chicago, related what he saw as follows: going to Chicago, related what he saw as follows:

I was in bed with my consum a young man of twentythree, woo, with me, was going to friends in Chicago. We
were between decks. All the passencers were mostly
there women and children. When the ship first struck a
number of the passencers got out of bed and went on
deck. They didn't tien know that there was dancer. I
put on my trousers and also went on deck. My coosin
went to the baseauce room to get some papers of value.
That was the last I saw of him between the time the ship
first struck and the time she went news. The passencers
were remaining along the ship in the greatest confusion.
After the vessel, struck the second time I saw a man
put due his wite and two children in a boat on the starboard side. I don't know what became of them. I went
on the burricame deck and watched two men curting the CLINGING TO A MAST ALL NIGHT.

Bavaria for New-York-told what he saw as follows: Davaria for New-Fork-fold what he saw as follows:
I was in bed when the ship struck as were most of the
other passengers. I heard the first shook but
did not get up. Two friends were sleeping
with me. Must of the passengers were below when the
vessel struck the second time. Some were salespy others
were talking and teller stories. The second shock was
not a violent one. I judge that fully half the passengers
were in leed them, but I got up and dressed and rushed on were tailing and telling stories. The second shorts was not a volent one. I lads of that fully half the passengers were in bed then, but I got up and dressed not rushed on deck. I left others dressing. They were just then begin ling to realize the danger. I went on the order. A number of passengers and crew were there before me, including one woman. I was watching then getting hoosts ready, and all of a sudden I was carried off by a wave.

Every one on the bridge was washed off at the same time. I was under water fully two minutes, during which I got noted of the righting and climbed up until I got above water. While I was under water fully two minutes, during which I got noted of the righting and climbed up until I got above water. While I was under water I felt several people around me. One man earight hold of my lee, but I keked him off. I got on the foremast-yard and found that the captain was on the mast above me. We stood teler all night. I saw fires and lights on the takand, 200 yards distant, all the field, and both the captain and myself shouled until we were tired, but no fely came until daylight. The captain and he couldn't speak German, but both of us suffered greatly from exhaustion.

SAVED BY BEING A GOOD SWIMMER.

SAVED BY BEING A GOOD SWIMMER. Nicolo, an Italian passenger from Autwerp bound to New-York, related his sufferings as follows:

to New-York, related his sufferings as follows:

I was in my bunk when the ship first struck, and immediately I went on deck. There were other Italians below with me. All the Italians went on deck together. After the vessel struck the second time I pulled off my coat and boots, and prepared to jump overboard and swim. Am a good swimmer. After the ship struck the second time the soon filled with water. Saw that she must soon sink, and with the third shock I jumped worthoard and swam around till I saw the joily boat launched. Then I made for it. Several drowning men cought hold of me, but I kicked them all off. I finally got choord.

KILLED WHILE ARRESTING A NEGRO.

INV TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. VICKSBURG, Miss., April 6.-An unprovoked murder occurred here late last night just outside the city limits on the cemetery road. Joseph Martin, watchman an near by, and recognizing one of the two negroes who attempted to assaudnate one of the Schwartz brothers on Wednesday, he immediately went across the road to Schwartz's trading boat and told bim of it. Schwartz and Martin went to Lavin's inn and arrested the negro. who was with George Moore on the night of the shooting. who was with George Moore on the night of the shooting. The pisto: that was stolen from the trading boat was found it his possession. His captors started to jail with him and a crowd of dranken negroes surrounded them and refused to let them take the prisoner further. Martin insisted on turning the nearo over to the authorities. Then he was fired upon twice and instantly killed. Then he was fired upon twice and instantly killed. Schwartz ran to the loot. The crowd dispersed, carrying the prisoner with them. All the winnesses of the killing except Scawartz are negroes, and they remee to give any information about it. Martin is a Jew and is connected with some of the best families in the city. Great exclinent prevails te-day and it the manderer is caught he will be lynched.

THE FIVE ITALIAN MINERS SAFE.

INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BRAIDWOOD, Ill., April 6 .- The five Italians she were thought to be in the flooded mine, appeared at their boarding-house late last night. The water is pretty well out of the mine. An entrance was effected this af-ternion. By this means all the imprisoned men es-tanged.

THE GEORGIA NEGRO AGITATOR.

HE WANTS TO EXTREMINATE THE SOUTHERN WHITES -A NEGRO UPRISING URGED.

ORANGEBURG, S. C., April 6 .- The confidential circulars, which John Smith, the Georgia negro, is sending throughout the country, inciting all negroes to riot, are singular looking documents. They have evidently been printed by an amateur on a small hand press. They read as follows: "All colored men are still oppressed. We are still under the heel of the whites. Uness we fight for our rights, we will be in slavery again in two years. Now is the time to fight. General Grant has promised to send us an army from the North to sweep our white tyrants from the face of the earth. The North will also send us money and weapons. Rise, fellow-men, Let us aweep them from the face of the earth. Hemember the whips and the church in every part. Much interest had been the church at 2 o'clock on Tuesday alternoon.

the auction block. Our liberty can only be saved by a great uprising. Now is the time; now is the hour. The colored men of Georgia are ready. Join us, my brothers. Come one; come all."

These circulars are being sent out with great secrecy and are doing harm among ignorant negroes. The rightness of the local authorities in this State, however, will proclude the possibility of any uprising. Smith, the leader, is said to have several other names, one of them in Georgia being Jack Brown. He is tall and muscular and is entirely uneducated. As a speaker, he possesses magnetic influence over negroes and can lead them to do anything he desires. An effort is making to capture him. If caught he will doubtless be lynched.

These circulars are being sent out with great secrecy and are doing harm among ignorant negroes. The regular service it bore some alditions to the regular service it bore some alght resemblance to that of well-being own, and as there were some additions to the regular service it bore some slight resemblance to that of well-being senting in the denomination toward Mr. Gordon, whose views harmonized by the liberal element. The preacher were him scholastic gown, and as there were some additions to the regular service it bore some slight resemblance to that of well-being senting in the denomination toward Mr. Gordon, whose views harmonized to the denomination toward Mr. Gordon, whose views harmonized to the denomination toward Mr. Gordon, whose views harmonized to the denomination toward Mr. Gordon, whose views harmonized to the denomination toward Mr. Gordon, whose views harmonized to the commination toward Mr. Gordon, whose views harmonized the denomination toward Mr. Gordon, whose views harmonized the denomination

NATIONAL CAPITOL TOPICS.

THE WEEK IN THE HOUSE. PUBLIC BUILDINGS-THE WOOL TARIFF-KEIPER-

THE OREGON CENTRAL GRANT. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, April 6 .- In the House to-morrow notions will be in order to suspend the rules and pass bills and resolutions. The first man to be recognized will be Mr. McCoid, of Iowa, who will try to have passed a bill to authorize the expenditure of \$150,000 for a public building at Keokuk. It is expected that this motion will be opposed by the Committee on Public Buildings, which desires to have three or four days set apart for the consideration of bills for new public buildings in various cities. If Mr. McCoid's motion be rejected, Chairman Stockslager, of the Public Buildings Committee, will ask the House to pass a resolution for the purpose indicated. If Mr. McCoid's motion should prevail Mr. Mills will be recognized to move to pass the Senate bill for a new public building at Waco, Texas, to cost \$100,000. Mr. Nelson, of Minnesota, will be recognized for a motion to bass a local bill and then will come Mr. Converse's turn for recognition, unless the Democrats shall again come panie stricken and adjourn the House, as they did a month ago to avoid facing the proposi tion to restore the old rates of duty on wool.

On Tuesday, it is expected, the House will consider the report of the committee to investigate the charges brought by General Keifer against General Boynton. General Keifer has indicated some dis position to make a speech on the report and it he does so the members of the committee will reply, and a spicy debate, if nothing more serious, will be the result.

the result.

On Wednesday the consideration of the bill to forfeit the land grant of the Oregon Central Kailroad will probably be resumed and concluded. On Thursday the Pension Appropriation bill will be disposed of probably.

Private bills will have precedence on Friday, and on Saturday, it is expected, one of the half-dozen special orders of the House will be considered. The triends of the Library bill will make an effort to have it taken up then, but the friends of other special orders may succeed in preventing it.

THE FIFTH LIGHT-HOUSE DISTRICT.

FRIENDS OF COMMANDER EVANS TRYING TO LEARN WHY HE WAS BELIEVED AS INSPECTOR. INT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

WASHINGTON, April 6.- The friends of Commander R. D. Evans, of the Navy, are much exercised over an order issued from the Navy Depart-House Inspector of the Vth District and directing him to settle his accounts and wait orders. Commander Evans was assigned to duty as inspector about two years ago and such an assignment usually lasts three years, unless the officer detailed requests to be relieved. It is understood that Commander Evans made no such request and that the order was a surprise to him and his friends, one of

whom yesterday said: whom yesterday said:

We tried to find out at the Navy Department why the order was besued, but could obtain no satisfaction. On application at the Light House Board a ciew to the matter was found, and upon further inquiry, I understand it was ascribined that the order was issued at the instigntion of Virginia politicians. As I heard the story, it was in substance this: Some time ago an effort was made to secure the appointment as assistant keeper of a light-house in Virginia of a colored man, Lee by name. He was examined by direction of Commisder Evans and an unfavorable report made. He had been in the service before, and his record was a bad one. Commander Econs, therefore, declined to make the appointment. The man is an active and influential politician in a

Commander Evans is a native of Virginia. Scoretary Chandler was asked to-night whether political nthense had anything to do with the removal of Evans. He declined to say whether or not such was the case or to give any reasons for his action, except that "the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of the Navy did not want Evans there any longer."

THE MULLER IMMIGRATION BILL.

COMMISSIONERS STEPHENSON AND TAINTOR UNGE ITS PASSAGE. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Washington, April 6.—Edmund Stephenson and Charles N. Tainter, Commissioners of Emigration from New-York, were granted a hearing before the House committee on Commerce yesterday, in advocacy of the bill introduced by Nicholas Muller to amend the immigration laws. The bill proposes to amend the act of August 3, 1882, so that there shall be levied and paid a duty fifty cents for every passenger coming from a foreign county to any port of the United States, the money so collected to constitute an "immigration fund," to be used at the discretion of the Secretary of the Treasury for the relief of immigrants' in distress. It also directs the appointment by the President of three Commissioners of Emigration for the State of New-York, and one each for the collection districts of Boston. Charleston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-Orleans, San Francisco and Huron, with terms of office the same as provided by law for Collectors of Customs. The Commissioners to be paid out of the immigrant fund. Under this bill the regulation of the immigrant fund. Under this bill the regulation of the National Government, which is particularly desired by a majority of the present Board of Commissioners. Mr. Stephenson pointed out the defects of the present laws, and argued that the Commissioners of Emigration should be United States officers, and charged that the opposition to this feature of the bill came from the German and Irish Emigration accieties, whose presidents were made by State law ex-officio officers of the present Board of Commissioners of Emigration, witnout responsibility to any authority save to the societies which they represent, and who could not be members of a National Board.

Mr. Taintor said that the Muller bill would meet with general approval; that the Secretary of the Treasury had approved it, and be urged the committee to report it invorably. He said that there were no political advantages for any one in the bill; that it was purely a measure for the benefit of immigrants of all nationalities.

Messrs Lyuch and Devlin, representing the Irish Immigration Society, were present and submitted statements by law for Collectors of Customs. The Commissioners

Messrs Lyuch and Devlin, representing the Irish Immigration Society, were present and submitted statements in opposition to the measure.

A WHITE WOMAN DROWNED BY A NEGRO.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PEORIA, Ill., April 6 .- Late this afternoon a colored man and a white woman fired a boat here and started to cross the river. A young man on the opposite side of the river heard a cry for help some time afterward, and on rowing to the place found a colored man struggling in the water near a capsized skiff. He let the colored man get into his boat. The negro was without a hat, coat or waistcoat and neked to be landed, saying that he lived at be landed, saying that he lived at a house which he pointed out. No somer had be landed than he started to run. The young man on returning to this side of the river found out that the negro was the same who hired the beat. His coat, walstcoat and pants were picked up. The shawl and hat of the woman, who was probably drowned by the man, were also found. No groes who have seen the woman's garments identify them as those of Nancy Nutt, or Nancy Rogers, a woman who lives with negroes when she is not in the workhouse. A party on horseback started in pursuit of a man who had given his name as James (5, Brooks, but who seems to be unknown to any one here. An officer has gone to Pekin and Bloemington to intercept him.

COTTON BARGES SUNK. [BY TRLEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

VICKSBURG, Miss., April 6 .- News reached here to-day that the steamer Harry sunk her barges in Deer Creek with 1,600 sacks of cottonseed for the Mem

FIRST SERMON OF A NEW BOSTON PASTOR. IBY TRIEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE ! Boston, April 6.-The Rev. George A. Gor-

DICATE TO PRESS THE CASE.

CHICAGO, April 6 .- The Inter-Ocean publishes an interview with an unnamed detec-tive, who says that in the summer and fall of 1882. Chief of Police McGarigie, of Chicago, and two or three detectives held negotiations with the notor ous Lewis C. Swelgels, then serving a term for robbery in the Chester, Ill., Pennentlary under on assumed name. Sweigels, who was known to be a professional g ave robber, and was concerned in the attempt to rob the grave of President Lincoln, told a comptete, circumstantial and consistent stery of the robbery of A. T. Stewart's Lincoln, grave by himself, "Larry" Gavin and a man nar Coffe, keeper of a liquor shop on Fourteenth-st., New York. Sweigels promised to restore the body only on condition of his pardon from Penitentiary, and receiving a part of of the reward. His pardon was secured, and, according to the detective's story, a syndicate with a capital of \$10,000 was formed, which included McGarigle, Detec tives Chapin and Lansing and E. J. Lehman, all of Chicago, for the purpose of working up the case

Chicago, for the purpose of working up the case and securing the reward of \$100,000 offered for the return of Mr. Stewart's body. Two or three visits were made to New York, and negotiations were conducted through Mrs. Johnson, a female detective, of New York. Inspector Byrnes, of New York, became offended because he was not consulted after the first visit. The body was finally returned upon the payment of \$25,000 by Judge Hilton, as an evidence of which Sweigels had plenty of money about that time, the detective says.

Interviews with McGarigle and the detectives are also published. They deny the formation of a syndicate to work on the case. McGarigle admits the general details of the story, including Sweigels's partient and the subsequent negotiations in New-York, but says that they finally became disposted with Sweigels because he trifled with them. He asserted that the daughter of the expressman who carried the body to the place where it was buried instinated her father to secretly remove it to another spot unknown to Sweigels. He could obtain no information from this woman as to where the body had been taken. McGarigle says that he became convinced that this was merely a trick of Sweigels to secure a pardon, and that the negotiations were broken off finally before the body was returned.

A DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET AT BANGOR.

A DESTRUCTIVE FRESHET AT BANGOR.

THY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. BANGOR, Me., April 6 .- There was great excitement in this city about 5 p. m. to-day. Where the Kenduskeag stream empties into the Penohscot river, the scene was wild in the extreme. Thousands of logs, rafts down, threatening to desiroy bridges and other valuable ed the bridges and fringed the banks of the stream The ice, under the Influence of the late heavy rath, was forced down the Upper Kenduskeag. Several dams were injured, mils were carried away and 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 logs were swept down the Penobscot. Fortunately the ice had left that river to-day and it was low tide at the time of the freshet. Otherwise the damage would have been extremely great. It is not possible now to estimate the amount of loss already indicated. The greatest damage was suffered by Morae & Co., the owners of the logs, who have lost, probably, not far from \$100,000. This is the greatest freshet hat has occurred here since the one of 1840.

DETAILS OF THE LOSSES.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCIL] BANGOR, April 6.-The jam was formed above Merrii's mills. Just after 5 p. m. the flume and a portion of the dam was swopt away. The plaster and shingle mills, both owned by J. K. Mayo, were destroyed. The terrents entered the mill pond just above the mills of Morse & Co., where there were many logs. The fee moved them against the covered bridge over Valley-ave. eastern side and swung around, so that it all lay on the western side of the river badly damaged. It cannot be put in place again without being taken apart pitt in place again without being taken apart. About 1,500,000 feet of logs, and from 200,000 to 300,000 feet of manufactured pine lumber were carried down through the city toward the sea. Efforts are being made to capture the logs before they reach the sea, and a considerable number may be recovered. The dam at Morse & Co.'s mills remains, but the flume has been carried away. Some hogs and cattle perished. There was no loss of human Hfc. Morse & Co. estimate their loss at \$25,000; J. K. Mayo losses about \$2,000. The entire damage amounts to about \$35,000.

FATAL EXPLOSION OF A TUG'S BOILERS. MEN KILLED AND THREE INJURED-THE INJURED SURVIVORS PICKED UP.

IBT TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. CLEVELAND, April 6 .- The tug Peter Smith exploded her boilers near Black River this morning, killng three of her crew, and injuring three others. boat left this port last night, bound for Toledo, and having in tow two light burges. She carried two crews of three men each, commanded by Captain Hobson and Captain Thomas Deweyer, J. S. Smith, captain of the schooner Sherman, and living in Buffalo, accompanied the crew, having offered his services to pilot the craft up the Maumee river at Toledo. What caused the explos unknown. When the boats reached a point six miles west of Black River, midway between that post and Vermillion, a terrific explosion occurred. John Carew, the first engineer, was budly mangled, and was blown overpoard and his body lost. He was 36 years old, and leaves a family in this city. Captain Smith, of Buffalo, aged 50 a family in this city. Captain Smith, of Bullalo, aged 50, and Join Cadeau, second engineer, aged 24, unmarried of this city, were also killed or drowned. The saved were Denis and John Sullivan, of Cleveland, who were both slightly injured. Captain Deweyer, of this city, was badly bruised and cannot recover. The captain, John Holbson, eccaped without higher the captain, John The tag Telephone, left Vermillon immediately after the explosion, and picked up the injured survivors. The two barges were stranded on the beach near Black River.

was owned by Patrick Smith, of Cloud at \$8,000 or \$10.00). Her bo achinery were repaired only last summer at a cost ral thousand dollars. The cause of the explosion

A CONVICTED CHARLATAN CAUGHT.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. SCRANTON, Penn., April 6 .- Two years ago 8. A. Gibson, a charlatan, came to this city. By advertising extensively he acquired a large practice. About a year ago Mrs. Secor, of Moscow, who had gone to him or treatment, had him arrested on the charge of attempting an assault, and he was indicted. At the trial several omen whom he had treated testified that they had also suffered indignities from him in his office. He was con victed, but escaped imprisonment by securing an order for a new trial. The case was put upon the trial list for october last. A few weeks before the term of court be-October last. A few weeks before the term of court of an Gibson disappeared. Two weeks after Gibson disappeared a notice of his death in New-York was published in one of the daily papers in that city. In Seranton no reliance was placed upon the announcement. Detectives were employed by J. D. Knight, his bondsman, and Gibson was traced to a town in New-Jersoy, He left the place before the necessary steps were taken to arrest him. Last week he was found in Pittaburg and was taken into custody. A Scranton official has gone to bring Gibson was the last. back to this city.

CATTLE OF A CHIEF JUSTICE STARVING. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-HAVEN, April 6 .- A dispatch from New-London says: "A sensation was created here to-day by the report that several head of cattle and sheep had been found on the farm of Chief Justice John D. Park, in Presagent for the Seciety for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has been investigating the matter and it is said has ordered the Judge care for the animals properly at once. Indignation and surprise are freely expressed. Judge Park lives in a handsome mansion on Laurel Hil, in Norwich, and is reported to be wealthy. He has long occupied the highest seat on the judicial bench in Con-necticut."

TREE PLANTING IN NEW-JERSEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] TRENTON, April 6.-The present Legislature passed a law establishing a tree planting day in April o each year, the day to be fixed by a proclamation of the Governor. April 18 has been selected this year and a proclamation announcing it has been issued. The chief observance of the day will be by the public schools.

AN IMAGINARY MURDEROUS FIGHT. CUMBERLAND, Md., April 6 .- Reports sent from here to the effect that a prize fight and general row had taken place at Hyndman, Penn., near the Maryland line, in which three men were killed and several others budly injured, are without any foundation in fact.

THE FUNERAL OF MR. HUNT. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The body of the late United States Minister to Russia, William H. Hunt, was

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN HIM AND THE ENGLISH OFFICIALS-REBELS NEAR BERBER, CAIRO, April 6 .- Nubar Pacha has regained the

Presidency of the Council of Ministers and the other offices which he held. His resignation is due to discord with the English officials, and also to the absence of a distinct declaration on the part of the English Government during the debate on Thursday in the House of Commons of its future policy in regard to Egypt. The officials and heads of every department in Egypt, threaten to resign. The discontent with European residents in Cairo and Alexandria is intense. The uncertainty of the English policy in regard to both Egyptian financial affairs and the Soudan question is paralyzing commerce. The official bureaus are in a state of anarchy. English and Egyptian officers are quarrelling, and the English are referring every dispute to London for settlement. It is doubtful

dispute to London for settlement. It is doubtful whether a successor to Nubar Pacha can be found. He found is especially difficult and often impossible to co-operate with Chifford Lloyd, the Under Secretary of the Interior.

The roads beyond Berber are blocked, being occupied by rebels. It is impossible to forward telegrams to Khartoum. The tribes between Shendy and Khartoum are in open rebellion and are in constant communication with the Bicharichs, who are momentarily expected to revolt. It is feared are momentarily expected to revolt. It is feared that Berber and Dongola will be invested in a short time. Nothing has been heard from General Gordon for a fortnight.

FRENCH WAR CLAIMS IN TONQUIN.

PARIS, April 6.—The Republique Françaisementio ing a rumor to the effect that the Marquis Tseng has been recalled, insists that no satisfaction is possibe for France without the payment by China of a war indemnity. It continues: "Unless China is compelled to pay, French prestige will be injured in Eastern Asia. Peace would never have been gravely compromised in Tonquin, but for the presumptions fancies of Chinese agents. The payment of an indemnity by China is, therefore, indispensa-ble."

Advices from Tonquin report that the expedition to Hung-hoa has started. The troops are massed at Sontay. General de Lisle's column will operate on the left bank of the Black River, and General Negrier's column on the right bank, It is reported that Liouvinloe will command the defence of Hung-hoa, where there are assembled 3,000 Black Flars and 12,000 Chiese troops. Serious resist-ance is expected there.

PETROLEUM CHARGES IN TURKEY. CONSTANTINOPLE, April 6.-The United tates, Russian and German Governments have sent a fresh and energetic note to the Porte protesting against

SUCCES-FUL ATTEMPT AT BLACKMAIL. OTTAWA, April 5 .- Society at the Capital of

that two preminent members of Parliament have been forced to pay one \$3,000 und the other \$1,000 for speaking lightly of the character of a married woman, who has been living here for some time past. The whole affair is regarded as an attempt at obsciously, which, however, has so far been successfully carried on.

POLITICS IN GERMANY. Berlin, April 6.-The Bundesrath has unanimously rejected the proposal that a responsible Ministry be instituted for the Empire. The Bavarian delegate stated during the discussion that while Bavaria would always be ready to co-operate actively to pro-mote National development on a federative basis, she would firmly oppose a further advance in the direction of centralization.

A WEDDING IN PARIS. Paris, April 6.-The marriage of Miss Ely-Goddard and Prince Poniatowski took place at the at the St. Pierre Church afterward. On Friday the civil marriage took place at the Mairie of Passy. Mr. Morto and Colonel Ritchie were the witnesses for the bride, and Count Fezensac and Count Walewski for the bridegroom. There was a large attendance of spectators, including many of the best French families.

NEWS NOTES FROM LONDON.

LONDON, ADRIL 6. THE CROWN PRINCE.-Frederick William of Germany has returned to Berlin. In Brussels he was escorted to the rallway station by the King of Belgium and the Ger-man colony and legation. DEATH OF A PUGILIST .- "Jem" Ward, the celebrated

champion pugilist, died at the Licensed Victuallers' MISHAP TO THE GALLIA.-The Cunard Line steamer Gallia sailed to-day for New-York, but subsequently put back, having lost a blade of her propeller. She afterward returned to Liverpool.

RUSSIAN AGRARIANISM .- It is reported that there has been an agrarian rising at Oofa. Many conflicts are said to have taken place, in which several gendarmes

BANQUETS .- Mr. Parnell gave a dinner last night to John and William Redmond, members of Parliament. A banquet was given in honor of Henry George at the Criterion, London, last night. Three hundred persons were present. MR. STANLEY'S TRIP.—Henry M. Stanley will leave the Congo on a prolonged furlough in July. He will come to England in August.

WORK OF GUSTAV RICHTER,-During the latter years of his life Gustav Richter, the deceased German painter, obtained £3,000 for each of his productions.

THE FIRE RECORD.

NEW ORLEANS, April 6 .- A fire to-day in Lillenthal's picture store, No. 34 Chartres-st., caused a loss of \$10,000; insured to local companies.

CHRISTIANA, Penn., April 6.—John Acres's new livery stable caught fire last night and the building and conents were destroyed. The building had just been com pleted. Sheeler's carpenter shop was also burned with contents. The loss has not been ascertained. The Ma-sonic Hall and J. D. Harrar & Son's store were also on fire, but the firemen saved the buildings. The citizens intend organizing a vigiliance committee at once, as this is the taird attempt to burn the town.

ONONDOGA, Out., April 6.-John Hamilton's barns and stables, containing three horses and other live stock, were

COLUMBUS, Ga., April 6 .- A large fire at West Point Ga., at 9 o'clock this morning destroyed five stores, two warehouses and 1,000 bales of cotton.

STOCK AND CROPS IN OHIO. COLUMBUS, O.hio, April 6 .- The April report

of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture, based on return

from 912 township correspondents, gives he following percentages of the condition of stock and crops, compared with the full average of the five years ending with 1882. Condition of horses, 96 per cent; cattle, 89; sheep, 91; swine, 88. Loss from all diseases during year ending April 1: horsses, 2 per cent; cattle, 2; sheep, 5; awine, 5. Corn feed-value crop of 1883, 59 per cent, equalling 57,725.980 bushels, against five years' actual average of 97,348,881. Wheat flour. Value of crop of 1883, 67 per cent, equalling 27,570,000 bushels, against five years' average 41,005,000. Wheat bushels, against five years' average 41,005,000. Wheat crop of 1884.—Area, 98 per cent; condition, 85 per cent, giving probabilities of 34,786,000 bushels. Seeding last fall—Wheat drilled in, 83 per cent; broadcast, 17; condition of drilled wheat, 85 per cent; of broadcast, 77 per cent; damage by Hessian fly, 5 per cent; average number of weeks of snow protection, 7. Rve—Area, 93 per cent; condition, 94 per cent. The weather is now favorable for winter grains. The period of special danger to winter wheat is nearly passed. No contagious or epizootic diseases are reported in the State.

BUSINESS TROUBLES. Boston, April 6.-In the matter of the failure of R. Peaslee & Son, boots and shoes, of Haverhill, the

the assets equally.

Mallock & Shepard, lumber dealers of Commercial-st. Boston, have falled, with liabilities estimated at \$25,000. \$25,090.

Owen P. Smith, lumber manufacturer of Andover,
Maine, has failed and gone into insolvency.

creditors have appointed a committee, who will divide

LESS LUMBER IN MAINE AND NEW-BRUNSWICK. Boston, April 6.-Advices from Mame and New-Brunswick indicate that the yield of lumber in those districts this year will be very much less than that of last year. This year the cut, compared with last year, has fallen off as follows: In the St. Croix River district, 20,-000,000 feet; Penobscot River and branches, 65,000,000

ENGLAND AND THE SOUDAN.

| Feet: Aroostook and upper St. John, north shore of New-Brunswick, and Bay of Fundy shores, 182,000,000, in all a reduction of 268,000,000 feet. Last year, owing to the green of the large portion of the lumber out was not floated, although this will be utilized this year, it will not be enough to make up the deficiency.

THE FILIBUSTERS LANDED IN CUBA.

THE SHOTERS RETURNS TO KEY WEST AND IS SEIZED-STORY OF THE NEGRO IN CHARGE. KEY WEST, Fla., April 6 .- The schooner Shoters arrived here last night. She passed two revenue cutters and the flag-ship Tennessee, and proceeded to the upper harbor, where she was seized by Collector Wicker, who placed inspectors on board and this morning hoisted a revenue flag at the masthead. There were three persons on board the schooner, two colored men and a Cuban. The negro in charge said that he was engaged to pilot the Shoters to Cape Florida, and that on rounding Fort Taylor, Aguero, with a drawn pistol, told him that he must take the party to the Cuban coast. approaching near to Cardenas, Aguero directed the pilot to land abreast of a plantation then in sight, where horses could be procured. This was done and the party reached the beach. The pilot then put to sea, but before getting clear of the land he saw an extensive fire, and thinks the plantation buildings were burned. The negro's story is doubted.

The captain of the revenue cutter, George S Boutwell, took the three men from the schooner Boutwell, took the three men from the schooler this morning. It is evident that the Spanish Consul has discovered through his detectives and transmitted to Washington more information than is possessed by the Federal officials here, and it is regretted here that the Treasury Department communicated with the resonance cutter at Cedar Keys, instead of instructing the collector of this port. Reports vary regarding the number of fillbusters, it being stated at from twelve to twenty. The Shoters is said to have a small number of carbines on board.

HAT IS SAID AT THE SPANISH LEGATION. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- The officials at the Span ish Legation in this city have no official information respecting the Key West filibusters in Cuba. They say that inasmuch as a landing has been made and the party is on Cuban soil, they have no further interest in the affair, it being now a matter for the concern of the local authorities. They say that they are satisfied that the United States authorities here did their whole duty in the matter but that the custom house authorities at Key West were exceedingly negligent and are responsible the failure to prevent the expedition from getting

FIGHTING OVER AN OPEN GRAVE.

DETERMINED TO COVER THE COFFIN OF A DEAD FRIEND.

BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. MIDDLETOWN, Conn., April 6 .- A strange story comes from Hebron, a country town in Tolland County, where Seth Wheeler, a prominent Methodist, recently died. George Allyn was engaged to dig the grave in the Hebron town lot, which is on the farm of a private citizen, one Waterous. The village sexton prevented Allyn from entering the cometery. Waterous then dog the grave. The funeral took place last Friday and after it was over Waterons began to cover up the grave. At this juncture he was surprised by Allyn, with a small army of supporters, who appeared upon the scene and demanded the right to fill up the grave as the dead man was an intimate and dear friend of his. Waterous refused to give up his spade, however, and the men then had an encounter, narrowly escaping, it is said falling into the grave in their tumble. The fight was prolonged. At length Allyn's friends seeing that he was no match for Waterous took hold of him and ran him out of the field. After resting Allyn proceeded to fill up the grave. and after it was over Waterous began to cover

A RAILROAD DISASTER IN TEXAS.

A PASSENGER TRAIN THROWN DOWN AN EMBANE MENT WITH SERIOUS BESULTS. GALVESTON, Texas, April 6 .- A dispatch to

The News from Fort Worth says: A west bound Texas Pacific passenger train was thrown from the track by a broken rail eleven miles west of Baird early yesterday morning, and a baggage car and three coaches ran down an embankment fourteen feet in height, making a terrible wreck. Twenty-five persons were injured, six most seriously. One has died. A special train with surgeous Coughli and Allen, of the Gould Hospital, Fort Worth, have gone to the wreck. The wounded were to be brought to Fort Worth this morning. It took eight hours to clear the track. tch from Cisco to The News says that the wrec

occurred near Clyde, and that seven persons were killed and a number of others severely wounded.

A NEW VIEW OF THE RIOT.

A MAN WHO BELIEVES THAT THE ACTION OF THE MILITARY WAS UNCALLED FOR. TOLEDO, April 6 .- The Commercial Telegram

will to-morrow publish a letter from a citizen of Cincinnati giving a new version of the rlot. He states that the home papers do not dare to tell all their reporters know about the riot; that the Coroner does not dare to hold an inquest because the testimony would show there was no mob. There was no need for the military, and no need for them to open no need for the ministry, and no need for them to open fire. He asserts that they fired on unoffending people; that Sheriff Hawkins lost his head; that the firing was cowardly; that the bystanders could not believe the bul-lets were being fired until they saw men falling. The letter is long and criticises the earlie management of the Governor and his military staff.

WHY SHE TRIED TO SELL HER DIAMONDS.

Boston, April 6.- The woman who on Tuesday attempted to raise \$900 on "painted" diamonds which were afterward found to be valued at about \$300. and who was at the time supposed to be connected with swindlers who had victimized many dealers by this process, has been found. She gave her name as Georgie Kuight Miller, and said that she belonged to a wealthy family living near Boston. She said that she lived in a fashionable part of New-York City, and, having for some time been meditating a change of resting for some time been meditating a change of residence to Boston, came here to purchase a house. She found one that suited her and, not having enough ready money to pay the first instalment of the purchase money, endeavored to obtain it upon these diamonds, which she says cost her \$1,250. The stones were not returned by the loan company, which referred the woman's attorney to its counsel. A suit to recover damages in \$2,000 will be filed against the loan company to-morrow.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY IN NEWPORT.

NEWPORT, R. I., April 5 .- Henry L. Knowe and Charles Hudson had been drinking together in Newport Saturday night, and were on the Bath road after 11 o'clock. When the two men were alone on the beach, Hudson finding that Knowe had money with him kloked him into unconsciousness and out off his two coats. When Knowe recovered consciousness Hudson made him tell where the money was, under threats of death.
The victim gathered strength enough to run to the
nearest house. The robber obtained between \$50 and
\$60, including an old foreign coin, which led to his identification and arrest. Knowe lies in a critical condition,

A LARGE PURCHASE OF LAND. GALVESTON, Tex., April 6 .- A dispatch to The News from San Antonio says: Colonel Breckenridge, president of the First National Bank, of San Antonio, has purchased 2,500,000 acres of land in the State of Tamanlipas, Mexico.

A HISTORY OF UNITED STATES NOTES. WASHINGTON, April 6 .- Controller Knox has recently completed an historical paper on the subject of 'United States Notes," beginning with the issue of Col-unal paper money, which will soon be given to the

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

CONFEDERATE DECORATION DAY. New-Orders, April 6.—Confederate Decoration Day was obterved here in the usual manner, Joseph A. Mower Post, Grand Army of the Republic, participated in the ceremonles.

ICE IN THE KENNEBEC RIVER MOVING. GARDINER, Me., April 6.—The ice in the Kennebec River broke up and moved out this afternoon. About 5,000 logs stored in the Brown Island boom and owned by various persons were carried away.

POOD FOR THE OHIO FLOOD SUFFERERS, EL DORADO, Kan., April 6.—A train of twenty-five cars left this place at 6 a.m. to-day for Cheinnati, loaded with corn and floor, the contribution of Butler County to the Ohio flood sufferers.

A WALKING MATCH IN THE NORTHWEST.
Di Lutti, Mina., April 6.—A twenty-seven hours' walking match between Hunt, a well-known pedestrian, and
McDonald, claiming to be chat-pion of Canada, ended today. Hunt's score was 128 miles and McDonald's 100
miles and two laps. McDonald was exhausted.

PRICE THREE CENTS. CRIMINAL COURTS.

ARE THE LAWS, THE JUDGES, OR THE JURIES AT FAULT!

COMMENTS AT ALBANY ON THE CINCINNATI CUT-BREAK-PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO THE CODE. ALBANY, April 6 .- The Cincinnati riot and its origin were the subjects of much conversation in the Legislature last week. The lawyers were positive that the riot was entirely due to dissatisfaction with the verdict of the jury in the Berner murder case; that the rioters believed that Berner ought to have been convicted of murder instead of mansiaughter. If the fury had been more carefully selected, they said. Berner would have been convicted of murder. Many members of the Legislature who are not lawyers thought, however, that the riot was caused as much by popular indignation at the lax condition of the laws concerning murder as by dissatisfaction with the action of the jury. Even if Berner had been convicted of murder, they said, there would have been a common belief that he would be saved from hanging by the interference of the higher courts. By stays of proceedings, by arguments that the criminal had not been accorded an entirely fair trial, the execution of Berner would have been delayed first and then prevented.

The lawyers were asked what they thought of

the criminal laws of this State. In reply most of

them said that they considered the laws in regard to murder sufficiently strict. In ther opinion modern sentiment would not support the quick trisk and equally quick executions following a convistion for murder which were common in former years. Assemblyman Rice, who was formerly District Attorney of Ontario County, said on this point: "We would not permit in this country the swift trials and executions that are allowed in England. The trial of O'Donnell for the murder of Carey and his immediate execution was a disgrace to that country. Far better was it to give Guitem every chance to prove his innocence of the murder of Garfield, which we permitted, disgraceful sa were the incidents of that trial. No; the theory of our law is correct, that ninety-nine guilty persons had better be permitted to escape, than that one innocent person should be punished for a crime of which he is not guilty. Every person accused of a crime should have the fullest opportunity to prove his innocence. Stays of proceedings, and appeals to the Supreme Court and the Court of Appenda after a conviction for murder, are right. The law for marder is strict enough; perhaps too strict. A murderer must be tried at the first trial court after is indictment for murder; and there can be no postponement of his trial except for good cause shown by affidavit. It has been said that lawyers invent the excuses for delaying and postponing a trial for murder. No reputable lawyer will dathat. But he may be deceived by his client. Suppose your client says that the chief witness for his defence cannot be present until a certain day. What can you do but accept his statement and alterny to get a postponement of the trial till this day? No; the fault is not with the law, but in its application. It is either the fault of the prosecuting officer or of the jury. In this Berner case it seems to have been the fault of the jury. I think there ought to be great care taken in making as the jury lists. Good men only ought to be selected. In the country we have no trouble about getting an intelligent and reputable jury; but in the cites, I believe the commissioners of juries have considerable difficulty in this respect. There are always many men of no character and slight intelligence who are descring to get on juries for the mere puspose of earning the \$2 a day paid for the service. Improve the character of the prosecuting officers and the juries and you will have more convictions for murder." postponement of his trial except for good cause

GOOD LAWS BUT BAD JURIES. Senator Elisworth, the chairman of the Jidiclary Committee of the Senate, said that he also thought that the Cincinnati riot was caused by popular wrath over the conduct of the jury. "There was no fault found with the Judge, I believe," he esstinued, "nor with the lawyers. It was the jury that was in fault. Plainly it had not been properly selected. I doubt if the people of Ohio are disser-ished with their criminal law. Certainly the people of this State are satisfied with theirs. It is a good law in every respect. The complaint that is sometimes made that it is not severe enough is not a just one. Murderers are not leniently dealt with, and they are not given an undue chance of escaping punishment for their crimes. The whole with, and they are not given an undue chance of escaping punishment for their crimes. The whole theory of the law in this State is to give the fullest opportunity to a man to prove his innocence. A stay of proceedings is granted as a matter of course. Lately the Judiciary Committee received a draft of a bill from an ex-Senator conferring upon the Court of Appeals the same jurisdiction in regard to criminal trials as is now possessed by the Supreme Court. The Court of Appeals is now limited to the consideration of some law point when an appeal from a judgment of the Supreme Court on a conviction for murder or other crime is made to them. The proposed law would give to the Court of Appeals the same liberty as the Supreme Court to review all the facts in a case, 'whether the verdicangainst the prisoner was against the weight of evidence, or against law, or that any errors were considered on the trial, or that there was any missirection in the Judge's charge, or that justice manner of the law. The Judiciary Committee have decided, however, to limit such wide appeals to trials for murder, and not to give the Court of Appeals that authority in all kinds of criminal cases,"

The proposed law is as follows: SECTION 1. -Section 528 of the Code of Criminal Pre-edure of the State of New-York, is hereby amended so

section 1.—Section 22° of the Color of Appeals from a to read as follows:

"SEC. 228.—An appeal to the Court of Appeals from a judgment of the Supreme Court affirming a judgment of conviction stays the execution of the judgment agreement of the supreme Court affirming a judgment of a judgment of the supreme Court affirming a judgment of a judgment stay of the court of Appeals or of the Supreme Court that in his opinion there is reasonable doubt whether the judgment should stand, not otherwise, except that when the judgment is of death the appeal at asy the execution, of course, until the determination of the appeal. And the Court of Appeals when the judgment is of death may order a new trial if it be satisfied that the verdict against the prisoner was against the weight of evidence or against law, or that any eroes were committed on the trial, or samy misdirection in the Judge's charge, or that justice requires a new trial whether any exception small have been taken or not is the Court in which the conviction was had."

ARGUMENTS FOR THE CHANGE.

ARGUMENTS FOR THE CHANGE. The following reasons were submitted by the es-Scuator why the above bill should be adopted:

Under the statute as it stands to-day a person having been tried and convicted may appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court, and that court may consider any error which may have been committed on the trial, whether exception be taken or not in the court below. And besides this the General Term may review the evidence and determine whether the conviction is supported by it. But in the Court of Appeals there is no power to review anything but an exception. As an illustration, suppose a man tried for murder. Having counsel ignorant of law no exception was taken, although the court of depend form may review all the errors that were committed very many errors on the trial. The court at General Term may review all the errors that were committed, and let us suppose that their decision be directly in condict with the precedents had down by the Court of Appeals; still no review could be had because no exception had been taken, and thus a man might forfeit his life to the law on account of the ignorance of counsel. While the Code gives the right of appeal to the Court of Appeals as one of the safeguards of the liberty of the criticen, it should at the same time provide means by which the Court of Appeals may review all errors committed on the trial without exception, and determine whether the evidence sustained the verdect, the same as the General Term. All that this amendment proposes is to confer the same power on the Court of Appeals which the General Term now has. Surely this is not too much for the appellate court. mine whether the conviction is supported by it.

S. L. HARLEY GRANTED A NEW TRIAL.

PETERSBURG, Va., April 6 .- S. L. Harley. formerly a New York merchant, who was convicted last January in the County Court at Nottoway of bigamy, his has been granted a new trial by Judge S. S. Weisiger, of the

ASSIGNMENT OF A BOOT AND SHOE FIRM, Sr. Louis, April 6.-The boot and shoe firm of Kittredge & Pettes has made an assignment to E. S. Tillon. The assets are given at \$40,000.